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Note verbale dated 20 December 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and, with reference to the letter of the Chairman dated 15 November 2005, has the honour to transmit herewith the response of the Republic of Croatia to the request for additional information on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 20 December 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

RESPONSE OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA TO THE REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ISSUED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED PURSUANT TO RESOLUTION 1540 (2004)

LEGISLATIVE ACTION

EXPORT CONTROL OF DUAL-USE ITEMS

Regulative framework

The Act on Export of Dual-Use Items - The Act on Export of Dual-Use Items (Official Gazette no. 100/04) passed the Croatian Parliament on its session held on 9 July 2004. The Act entered into force on the eighth day from the date of its publishing in the Official Gazette on 28 July 2004 and its application started with 1 January 2005 (due to the need for adoption of relevant regulations/list which enables implementation of the Act).

The Act on Export of Dual-Use Items has been prepared pursuant to the Directive of the European Council (EC) No. 1334/2000 of 22 June 2000 by which an efficient common control system of the export of dual-use items in the European Union Member States was established. By passing this Act, the Republic of Croatia established a system of regulations for export control assurance for dual-use items and technologies. The Act on Export of Dual-use Items defines conditions for export of dual-use items, competences of the government administration bodies in the implementation of the export of dual-use items, as well as rights and obligations of the exporters. It is accompanied by the List of Dual-use Items whose adoption and changes are under authority of the Government of the Republic of Croatia (not of the Parliament).

The list of dual-use items -Decree on the List of Dual-Use Items (Official Gazette no. 184/04, available on web page http://mingorp.hr/default.asp?id=92 under title: "Uredba o popisu robe s dvojnom namjenom, NN 184/04") was adopted by the Government of the Republic of Croatia pursuant to Article 3 of the Act on Export of Dual-use Items in December 2004 and is in implementation, together with the Act, from 1 January 2005. The List of items as a part of the Decree is identical in substance (translated) to the Annex I of the EC Directive no. 1504/2004 of 19 July 2004 (which is in fact revision of the Directive 1334/2000) available on web page http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/JOIndex.do?ihmlang=en, year 2004, OJ series – L, OJ number – 281. The list therefore also includes items from the internationally agreed control lists of dual-use items export of Nuclear Suppliers Group, Wassenaar Arrangement, Missiles Technology Control Regime, Australian Group and Chemical Weapons Convention.

Pursuant to the definition referred to in Article 2 of the Act, dual-use items shall mean items, including software and technology, which can be used both for civil and military purposes, and shall

include all goods which can be used for both non-explosive uses and assisting in any way in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Export shall mean customs procedure arranged by customs regulations for the dual-use items that permanently or temporarily leave the customs territory of the Republic of Croatia, including re-export of such items. Export shall also mean a transmission of software and technology by electronic media, fax or telephone to a destination outside the Republic of Croatia. This also applies to oral transmission of technology by telephone only where the technology is contained in a document the relevant part of which is read out over the telephone, or is described over the telephone in such a way to achieve substantially the same result.

The first part of the List contains some general observations on nuclear technology, general observation on technology and general observation on software. The second part of the List contains definitions of terms contained in the List and acronyms and abbreviations used in the List. The third part contains ten categories subdivided in application fields:

Category 0 – Nuclear materials, facilities and equipment
Category 1 - Materials, chemicals, micro-organisms and toxins
Category 2 – Materials processing
Category 3 - Electronics
Category 4 - Computers
Category 5 – Telecommunications and information security
Category 6 – Sensors and lasers
Category 7 – Navigation and avionics
Category 8 – Marine
Category 9 – Propulsion, space vehicles and related equipment

Each of the above categories of the List is divided into five groups defining type of goods regarding its purpose:

Group A – Systems, equipment and components
Group B – Test, inspection and production equipment
Group C – Materials
Group D – Software
Group E – Technology

Each Group contains a list of items by points with a detailed description. A single point is designated by a separate five-digit code that defines purpose and type of the item, as well as the origin regarding the international control regime. In the five-digit code of the item, a separate digit defines the following:

First digit – defines the item category in the List (0-9)
Second digit – group of product (A-E)
Third digit – defines origin of the item concerning the international control regime
Fourth and fifth digit – define position of the item within the category and the group.

Digit codes in the Croatian list of dual-use items correspond to those in the List of the EC Directive no. 1504/2004

Export licences and procedures

Export licences for export of dual-use items are issued by the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship pursuant to the proposal of the Commission composed of the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Customs Administration and Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship as permanent members. Other members, representatives of authorities for nuclear safety, chemical control and transport/communications, as well as Croatian Chamber of Commerce, participate in the work of the Commission when appropriate (depending on the end user and type of goods). In addition, if the end-user checking is needed, intelligence agencies representatives are included.

The Act also prescribes a system of overall control, the so-called "catch all", based not only on the list of dual-use items, but also on the end-usage or end-user. This means that the export licence is needed not only for goods from the List, but also for goods that could be destined for production and proliferation of chemical, biological or nuclear weapons. The Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship notifies the exporter about the need for export licence in that case. Export licence is also needed in case of goods destined to an end-user from the state under international embargo/sanctions. In this case also the Ministry notifies the exporter that the export licence is needed. However, if the exporter knows that the goods to be exported are destined to the above end-use or the above end-user it has obligation to notify that to the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship which will then make decision whether the export licence is needed for the export.

The export licence is issued for each single export. However, depending on the type of dual-use items, type and duration of export business and depending on the state to which the goods would be exported, the Ministry may issue to the exporter a general licence for export of the same type of goods for one or more countries.

The Ministry takes decisions concerning the request for export licence issuance within 60 days or within 90 days if some additional control is needed (end-user checking). However, these terms are exceptional and the Ministry, in accordance with its past practice of licence issuance, will issue the licence in a shorter term if the request is valid and clear.

During the licence issuance procedure the Ministry is due to take into account international political, safety, defence and economy interests of the Republic of Croatia and the overtaken international commitments/obligations. Article 10 of the Act prescribes the cases in which the Ministry will refuse the request. In addition, the already issued export licence may be cancelled if the conditions on which it has been issued apply no longer or if it is verified that it has been issued on the basis of wrong or incomplete data, and the applicant knew or had to know that the data are wrong or incomplete.

The exporter has to keep the required records, as referred to in Article 13 of the Act, for at least five years from the end of the calendar year in which the export of dual-use items has been performed. Within five days from the export of dual-use items the exporter has to notify the Ministry on performed export. If any change of business partner, end-user or end-use of items occur after the export licence has been issued, the Ministry has to be notified thereof in the same term.

06-21352

Issuance of the export licence for dual-use items - The Regulation on an application form for the issuing of the export licence for dual-use items (Official Gazette no. 166/04) prescribes the form and the content of the export licence request and a list of documents to be attached to it. The export licence application form is made pursuant to the standardized pattern from the Directive of Council (EC) no. 1504/2004 of 19 July 2004 (Annex IIIa).

A request for the issuing of the export licence is submitted to the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship. All sections in the request should be correctly and clearly filled up while the claimant is responsible for accuracy and authenticity of data in the request. In order to facilitate submission of requests, the application form is available on the web site of the Ministry (www.mingorp.hr), although it is not possible to deliver request electronically.

Besides the request, the following documentation needs to be delivered: an extract from the register in which the claimant is registered, the original copy of the end-use verification, a copy of consent or licence of the competent body for the performing of activity if it is prescribed by the act (this applies only if a special regulation prescribes the obligation of acquiring a special licence or formal decision for performing of certain activities, as e.g. nuclear activity performing), a copy of document on quality and technical characteristics of goods (if concerns chemicals, the structure formula of a substance and registration number of service for chemical summary CAS is needed), as well as original or copy of the agreement or pro forma invoice or order. The claimant may deliver additional data if it will facilitate the licence issuing procedure. In certain cases, the Ministry may request from the Exporter the import licence or import certificate of the country in which the goods are exported.

In the licence issuing procedure the Ministry may request some additional data that would help in making decision. With the professional assistance of previously mentioned Commission, the Ministry may also inspect the dual-use items and pertaining documentation at the Exporter's or manufacturer's premises. In case the Exporter or manufacturer does not provide the inspection of goods or documentation, the Ministry shall refuse the request.

The Exporter has to return the unused export licence to the Ministry within 5 days from its expiring together with the written explanation for its being unused. In case of loss of the export licence the Exporter has to notify thereof immediately to the Ministry which will take the formal decision on validity expiration of the export licence.

Issuance of the import certificate for dual-use items import - Regulation on an application form for the issuing of the import certificate for dual-use items import (Official Gazette no. 166/04) has been passed by the Minister of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship pursuant to Article 11 of the Act. The Regulation prescribes the form and the content of the import certificate request for dual-use items import as well as evidences to be attached to it.

The import certificate is a document issued by the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship in Croatian and English language. It contains data related to the importer in the Republic of Croatia (and possible end-user, if different than the importer), type, quantity and value of goods and a note that the goods will not be re-exported from the Republic of Croatia without special consent of the Ministry. The import certificate is needed to the importer of dual-use items in the Republic of Croatia

only if a country in which the items are purchased requires it from its exporter in the procedure of export licence issuance.

Article 3 of the Regulation prescribes documentation to be delivered together with the request for the issuing of the import certification.

By the signature of a responsible person on the request, it is certified that the goods will not be further exported without the consent of the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship.

The import certificate is issued for a six months period. In case of import certificate loss, the importer is due to notify thereof the Ministry which will take the formal decision on validity termination of that certificate with the date of the submitted notification.

CONTROL AND PENALTY CLAUSES

Customs Administration of the Republic of Croatia performs the control of the export of dual-use items and the evaluation of compliance of the goods with the export licence. Other bodies of the state administration in the framework of their competences perform the control of other kinds of export. The Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship may inspect the dual-use items and the pertaining documentation in the exporter's or manufacturer's premises before and after the export licence issuance.

For the export of dual-use items without the export licence a fine amounting to max 250% of the export business value is prescribed, but not less than 50,000 Kunas (at present ca 6.600 EUR) for legal and physical person-craftsman.

NUCLEAR MATERIAL CONTROL

In accordance with its internationally accepted obligations, the Republic of Croatia is actively implementing principles of non-proliferation and export control of nuclear materials or equipment.

By the Act of succession from 29 June 1992 Croatia became party of the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons - INFCIRC/140 and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) - INFCIRC/254 (Official Gazette – International Agreements no. 12/93 and 5/01) with their application since 8 October 1991. Becoming a State Party to the CPPNM, Croatia undertook the obligation to effectively protect nuclear materials that are used, stored or transported for peaceful purposes, guided by the principles given in the IAEA document The Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities - INFCIRC/225.

By the mid nineties, on 9 June 1994, the Republic of Croatia as a member of the IAEA has signed Agreement between the Republic of Croatia and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with Protocol - INFCIRC/463 (Official Gazette – International Agreements no. 13/94). The Protocol defines the reduced volume of safeguards application in the Republic of Croatia, as the nuclear material in Croatia does not exceed the quantity referred to in Article 36 of the Agreement. The Agreement entered into force on 19 January 1995 and since that time Croatia has the state system

on accounting, control and physical protection of nuclear material fully established. Implementation of the system is based on the Regulation on the zones of material balance and on records keeping on nuclear materials and on delivery of data from such records (Official Gazette no. 53/91). The Regulation is taken over from previous country and applies from 29 June 1991.

Croatia accepted the safeguards system of the IAEA with the aim of preventing the misuse of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Although Croatia does not possess any nuclear facilities, it is important to note that all the necessary safeguard measures are applied in all peaceful activities involving nuclear materials on its territory. Croatia will not approve the import, export or transit (transport) of nuclear materials without guarantees that these materials are protected according to levels specified in Annex I of the Convention. In the event of theft, robbery or any other illegal activity involving nuclear materials or similar threats, Croatia will, in line with its domestic legislation, cooperate and provide assistance in efforts to retrieve and protect these materials. Illicit trafficking of nuclear materials is penalized as a criminal offence according to **the Criminal Law.**

In its wish for further enhancement of control and support to the safeguards activities of the IAEA, on 22 September 1998 Croatia has signed, among first countries, **the Protocol Additional to the Agreement Between the Republic of Croatia and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons - INFCIRC/463 Add.1** (Official Gazette – International Agreements no. 7/00). The Additional Protocol entered into force on 6 July 2000 and since that time Croatia has established supervision and control measures over production and import and export of specific equipment and materials specially designed or prepared for producing, processing or using nuclear materials. The scope of the Additional Protocol in regard to supervision and control of production activities is outlined in Annex I, and a list of equipment and materials under export or import control is included in Annex II of the Additional Protocol.

Pursuant to the Additional Protocol Croatia has assumed an obligation to notify IAEA on nuclear material and nuclear activities on its territory. In line with Articles 2 and 3 of its Additional Protocol, Croatia regularly reports to the IAEA on the present state of affairs in Croatia with regard to the use of nuclear materials, development and research activities, as well as the production, import and export of specific equipment and nuclear materials. Regular inspections are conducted at locations where nuclear materials are used or where specific equipment can be produced. At the State level all uses of nuclear materials are lodged in an official register, which is kept at the Nuclear Safety Department of the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship.

After the entering into force of the Additional Protocol in 2000 existing **Decree specifying goods subject to export and import licences** has been added with tariff items and numbers that comprise equipments and materials from Annex II of the Additional Protocol (Official Gazette no. 67/03, 83/03, 121/03 and 198/03). Before the issuance of export and import licences for these goods by the Trade Department of the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship, authorized for issuance of such licences, consent from the Nuclear Safety Department of the same Ministry has to be given.

Nuclear Safety Act adopted in October 2003 (Official Gazette no. 173/03) defines safety and protection measures while using nuclear materials and specified equipment in performing nuclear

activities and establishes an independent regulatory body for nuclear safety – State Office for Nuclear Safety (its establishment is in process). According to definitions in the Act, nuclear activities are: production, processing, usage, storage, disposal, transportation, import, export, possessing or other handling of nuclear material and specified equipment. Once the State Office is established it will succeed the present Nuclear Safety Department of the Ministry of Economy, Labour and Entrepreneurship and will take over its responsibilities for issuing licences and consents for carrying out of nuclear activities.

Act on Liability for Nuclear Damage (Official Gazette No. 143/98), which regulates liability in usage and management of nuclear materials, is based on provisions of the **Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage** (Official Gazette – International Agreements no. 12/93) that Croatia is party of pursuant to succession from 29 September 1992 with its application from 8 October 1991.

BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL DOMEIN

The Republic of Croatia acceded to the **Chemical Weapons Convention** in April 1995. National Commission was established soon after that. Croatian representatives participate in various courses, seminars and exercises in accordance with the Convention. The proof of enormous engagement of the Republic of Croatia in the activities was international exercise "Assistex-1" that took place in Zadar, in September 2002. It was organized by the National Commission and assisted by Croatian Verification Center team members. Chemical contamination of the state party territory was demonstrated during the exercise. Since Croatia lacks decontamination devices, it was assisted by OPCW that provided international assistance by engaging special NBC units from several states.

Since Croatia does not possess chemical weapons, it is only committed to submit annual declaration on civilian factories capable of producing chemical weapons and to accept inspections of such factories.

In case of conducting inspections in factories, Croatian Verification Center is obliged to host the inspection team. Apart from CVC members who observe activities related to the Convention, members from other organic units of the Ministry of Defense, chemical weapons experts, are also engaged in the activities.

The Act on Chemicals (Official Gazette No. 173/03) defines safety and protection measures while using chemical materials and specified equipment in performing sensible activities. Illicit trafficking of chemical and biological materials is penalized as a criminal offence according to the Criminal Law.

National Commission for implementation of CWC is funded in June 1997 pursuant to Article 7 CWC as interagency body and link to OPCW and other state parties of CWC. Ministry of Foreign Affaires and European Integration, Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Economy, Labor and Entrepreneurship, Ministry of Interior Ministry of Environment and Institute "Rudjer Boskovic" compose National Commission.

The Workshop "Non-proliferation of WMD" was held 17–18 September, 2005 in Dubrovnik, Croatia. A Pre-Congress Workshop, as an introduction in CBMTS – Industry IV "The Third World Congress on Chemical, Biological and Radiological Terrorism", was held from 17 – 23 September 2005 in

Dubrovnik, Croatia. Participants included members from the following nations: Croatia, Greece, Romania, Slovenia and Turkey.

Croatia hosted the C-5 Chemical Weapons Convention Seminar which took part in June 2005, within the RACVIAC. The seminar was organized in cooperation with OPCW (Organisation for Prohibition of Chemical Weapons. The aim of this seminar was to focus on specific CWC topics and to provide a platform, where the participated countries could present their experiences and exchange information on CWC related issues.

Personnel coming from MODs, MFAs, MOIs, NGOs and Civil Protection had a great interest for the topic of the CWC. Participants concluded that future seminars should focus on forming of a "Regional Network of Assistance and Protection" in case of any CW danger in SEE. This would be a long-term project for the following years and RACVIAC was proposed as the most proper place for the installation of this "Regional Network of Assistance and Protection".
The cooperation with OPCW ensured the presence of high-level lecturers who were able to share their knowledge and experience with the participants. There was a big interest from the countries of the region of SEE, for the continuation of this cooperation between RACVIAC and OPCW in organizing seminars on CWC topics. Therefore, RACVIAC will plan the next CWC seminar within 2006.

BORDER MANAGEMENT AND SECURITY

Croatia is currently introducing changes in police standards related to border security, with a view to meeting criteria and other conditions necessary for compatibility with the Schengen criteria. These changes will be implemented in accordance with the Croatian National Programme for Accession to the EU, in which the Government, along with the crucial criteria, has established a timeframe for carrying out these changes.

Priorities in 2006 are:

- Institutional capacity-building related to border security through the PHARE programme;

- Technical equipping of the Border Police in line with the Schengen standards through CARDS 2004 and PHARE 2005.

INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS

Croatia furthermore have the intention to co-operate and to contribute to countering the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by taking steps to sign, ratify, or accede to, as appropriate, and fully implement all other relevant international instruments.

Croatia has given particular importance to the endeavours to strengthen its legislative and operative procedures with regards to non-proliferation, export control, nuclear safety and import and export of weapons and other military equipment.

Since July 2005 Croatia is a full party member of:

- Nuclear Suppliers Group
- Waasenaar Arrangement

Croatia is a party member of the Open Skies Treaty since July 2005.

As a part of Croatian efforts to contribute international combat against proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), the National Committee for Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction is established to, inter alia, monitor the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) 9th November 2005.

Croatia was the part of the group of 25 countries which initiated convening of the Conference to adopt additional amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) which took part in September 2005 and had actively participated in negotiations during longstanding period of time. Diplomatic Conference agreed to improve the CPPNM by extending its scope to cover the physical protection of nuclear facilities and the domestic transport, storage and use of nuclear material, thereby strengthening the global nuclear security regime. Croatia assumes that the amended CPPNM will make it easier for countries to meet their obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1540 which calls for appropriate physical protection measures for nuclear materials.

As a state party to the **Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty** Croatia is interested in establishing a National Data Center which would utilize data of the CTBTO International Data System. Croatian Government proposed field activity to be held on a suitable site in Croatia in 2006 what is accepted.

Republic of Croatia is also a state party to the:

- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (BTWC);
- Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction (CWC);
- Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC)

Croatia has applied for membership in Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). In addition, applications for membership in Australian Group and Zangger Committee are under preparation.

Supporting principles of preventing the proliferation of WMD the Republic of Croatia has given public support to the activities of the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). Within this Initiative was signed bilateral agreement between the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the Government of the United States of America (Shipboarding Agreement) on cooperation in suppression of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by sea in June 2005.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO OTHER STATES

The Republic of Croatia has special interest to contribute establishing permanent stabilization and democratization of Southeastern Europe. Due to its special geographic position - lying on so-called Balkan route - Croatia is particularly aware of the dangers of weapons of mass destruction proliferation. Additional engagement in this field is necessary in order to improve efficiency regarding the prevention and suppression of illicit trafficking and smuggling of these weapons and with it related equipment.

Croatia strongly supports regional cooperation, being an active participant in the Stability Pact, SEDM, SECP, and RACVIAC, with their programs for fighting international terrorism.

Croatia has intensified its participation within the *South-Eastern Europe Defence Ministerial (SEDM)* process particularly through the assumption of the leadership of one of the most significant projects within SEDM – the Working Group for Counter-Terrorism, Border Security and Counter-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, (CBSC). Within Croatian chairmanship, following the work under the SEDM "Lake Bled Process" the Government of the United States in cooperation with the Government of Croatia, as co-hosts organized an Executive seminar for SEDM member parliamentarians on legislative aspects of CBSC in Dubrovnik in August 2005.

At first the goal was to update parliamentarians on WMD issues, call their attention to the problem of inconsistent laws and regulations among SEDM nations, and emphasize the urgent need to develop a plan to work toward conformity and harmonization of these laws and regulations.

In the end, the Executive seminar for SEDM parliamentarians has grown into a new parliamentary initiative within the CBSC context, to be called "The Dubrovnik Dialogue". This will be a forum for discussions between SEDM member nation legislators.

FUTURE PRIORITIES

With a view to efficiently preventing the proliferation of weapons for mass destruction, Croatia has joined, is about to join, or is considering joining, all relevant international mechanisms. Croatia has supported the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI), as one of the most appropriate processes focused on concrete action, and the Statement of Interdiction Principles, expressing readiness to actively contribute to the operation of the Initiative, within the bounds of its institutional possibilities and of its national legislation. One of the possibilities under intensive consideration is cooperation within the U.S.-Adriatic Charter in preventing the proliferation of WMD. Priorities in 2006 include the organization of the Adriatic Regional WMD Integrated Exercise 2006 "ARIEX – 2006", to be held in March, 2006, in Croatia, with the participation of States included in the US-Adriatic Charter and Poland, while Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro will have observer status. In addition, Croatia intends to participate in exercises organized by PSI participants.

Croatia is going to host a Directed Exercise (DE06) to be followed by the 7th Experimental Advanced Course (EAC7) in the June/July 2006 organized by Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization. The purpose of DE06 is to further evaluate, under realistic conditions, the operational aspects related to the setting up of a Base of Operation (BoO) as well as other operational activities such as additional overflights, environmental sampling and analysis, and to test the related standard operational procedures. Such activity will contribute to the drafting of the OSI Operational Manual, and advance the Commission's awareness in launching and conducting a real OSI.

Zagreb, December 2005